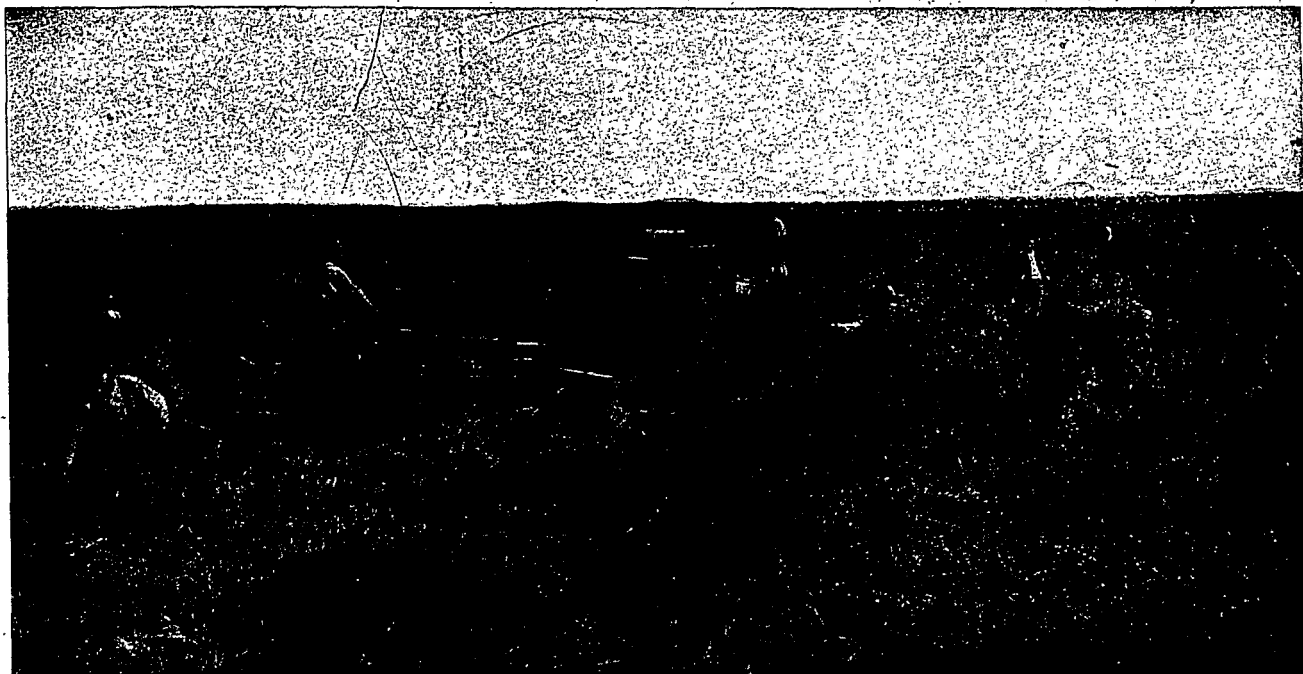
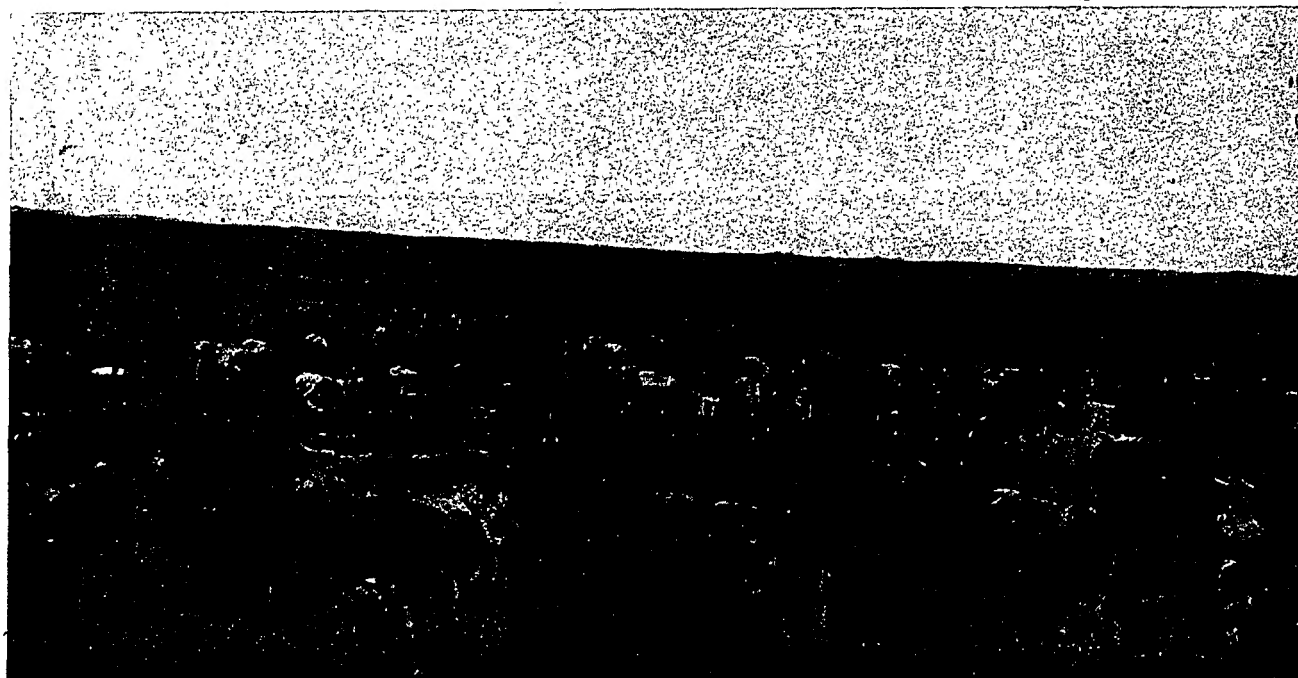


NEW HOMES

FOR THE
MILLION



HARVESTING SCENE IN WESTERN CANADA.

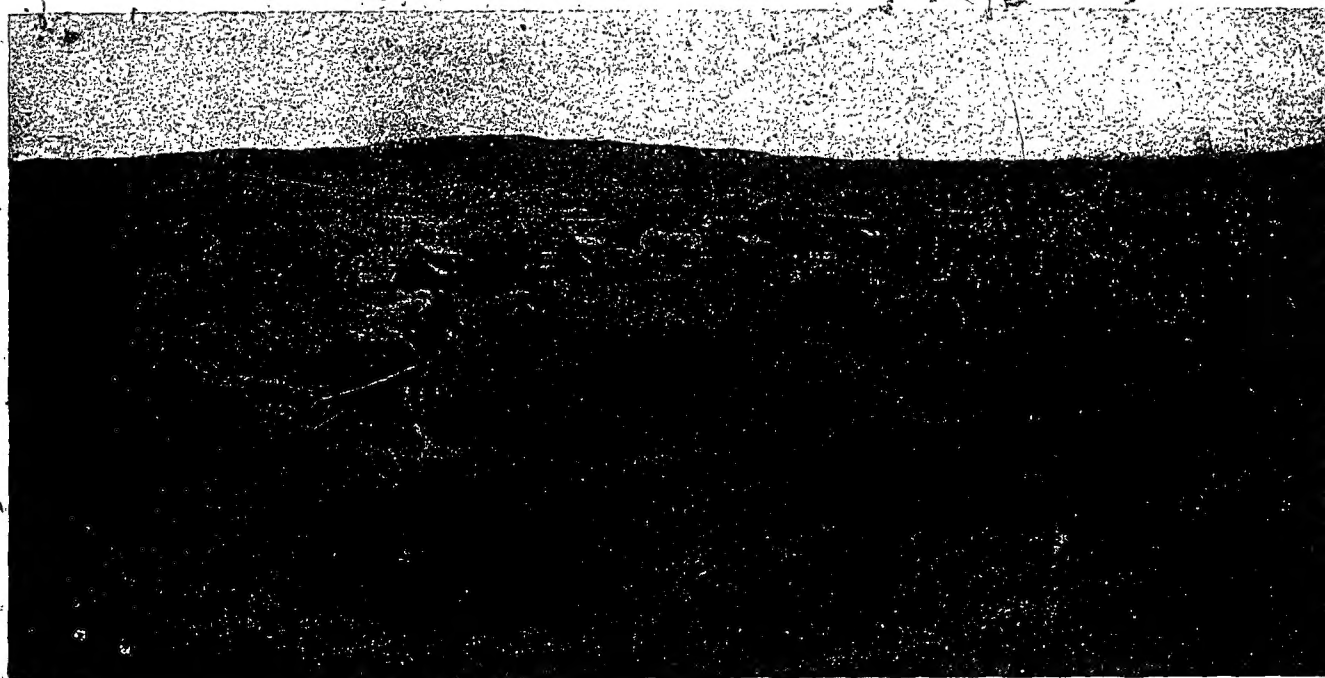


CATTLE RANCH IN WESTERN CANADA.

FREE FARMS THE LAND OF THE FUTURE



CATTLE RANCH IN WESTERN CANADA.



HARVESTING SCENE IN WESTERN CANADA.

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

All even numbered sections, excepting 8 and 26, are open for Homestead Entry (160 acres) by any person sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age.

ENTRY.

Entry may be made personally at the Local Land Office for the District in which the land to be taken is situate, or if the homesteader desires he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, or the Agent of Dominion Lands for the district in which the land is situate, receive authority for some one, to be named by the intending settler, near the local office, to make the entry for him. Entry fee is \$10.

DUTIES.

The present homestead law requires :

Three years cultivation and residence, during which period the settler may not be absent more than six months in any one year without forfeiting the entry.

DOMINION LAND OFFICES.—(Figures inclusive.)

Prince Albert District—Comprises township 39 northwards, range 13w. 2 to 10w. 3.

Lethbridge District—Comprises townships 1 to 18, ranges 1 to 24w. 4; and townships 1 to 12, between west limit of range 24 and boundary of British Columbia.

Calgary District—Comprises townships 13 to 18; range 25w. 4 to B.C., and townships 19 to 30, range 1 w. 4; townships 31 to 34, range 8w. to B.C.

Red Deer District—Comprises townships 35 to 42, range 8w. 4 to B.C.

Edmonton District (including Wetaskiwin sub-district)—Comprises township 43, range 8w. 4 and all north and west to B.C.

Battleford District—Comprises townships 31 northward, ranges 11 to 28w. 3m., 1 to 7w. 4m.

Regina District—Comprises townships 10 to 18, ranges 1 to 6w. 2m.; townships 10 to 21, ranges 7 to 9w. 2m.; townships 10 to 23, ranges 10 to 20w. 2m.; townships 10 to 23, ranges 21 to 30w. 2m.; townships 1 to 38, ranges 1 to 10w. 3m.; townships 1 to 30, ranges 11 to 30w. 3m.

Alameda District—Comprises townships 1 to 9, ranges 1 to 30w. 2m.

Yorkton District—Comprises township 17 northwards, ranges 30 to 33w. 1m.; township 19 northwards, ranges 1 to 6w. 2m.; township 22 northwards, ranges 7 to 9w. 2m.; township 24 northwards, ranges 10 to 12w. 2m.; townships 24 to 33, ranges 13 to 20.

Brandon District—Comprises townships 8 to 12, ranges 3 to 12w. 1m.; townships 5 to 12, ranges 13 to 14w. 1m.; townships 1 to 12, ranges 15 to 22w. 1m.; townships 1 to 14, ranges 23 to 28w. 1m.; townships 1 to 13, ranges 29 to 34w. 1m.

Minnedosa District—Comprises townships 13 to 20, ranges 9 to 22w. 1m.; townships 15 to 20, range 23; town-

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.—(Continued.)

ships 15 to 21, ranges 24 to 25w. 1m.; townships 15 to 22, range 26; townships 15 to 24, range 27; townships 15 to 26, range 28; townships 17 to 26, range 29.

Dauphin District—Comprises township 21 northwards, from water line of lakes to range 23; township 22 northwards, ranges 24 to 25; township 23, range 26; township 25, range 27; township 27, ranges 28 to 29w. 1m.

Winnipeg District—From the eastern boundary of Manitoba northwards, and all lands east of Brandon, Minnedosa and Yorkton agencies.

Persons desiring information re homesteads in any of the above districts will communicate with the Agent of Dominion Lands in whose district the lands are situated.

Intending immigrants should write to the Canadian Government Agent of their respective state for a certificate entitling themselves, families and effects to settlers' rates of transportation from the boundary to their destination.

SASKATCHEWAN

SURFACE—Gently undulating prairie, rolling open prairies with lakes and ponds, rolling prairie interspersed with bluffs of poplar, high rolling country, portions of which are heavily timbered with spruce, jack pine, etc.

CLIMATE similar to that of Manitoba, summer days long and bright, lengthening as you go north. Winter days are cold, clear and calm. Tornadoes and cyclones are unknown.

SOIL—Clay loam to sand loam, with rich clay to sandy subsoil. As **CULTIVATION GOES NORTH** it has been found that the rich sandy loams return quicker and better crops than the heavy clays; grain ripens earlier, with equally as good a berry, and does not throw such an immense growth of straw as the heavy clays, and it is much easier to work.

WATER—The country is well watered; everyone can not locate on the banks of a running stream, but anyone can get a plentiful supply of good water by digging a few feet for it.

FUEL AND BUILDING MATERIAL—To the north there are bluffs of spruce and jack pine, and the miles of coal outcrop, and the forests on the North Saskatchewan, ensure a plentiful supply of cheap fuel and building material.

ALBERTA

Presents a diversified and picturesque appearance. The surface rolling from undulating open prairie on the east to the partially timbered foothills and peaks of the Rocky Mountains on the west.

NUMEROUS STREAMS of pure water abounding, in fish, rise in the mountains and foothills and run east and north through this territory.

PINE AND SPRUCE timber, suitable for houses, stables, etc., is easily obtainable in the foothills and mountain valleys on western limit of tract.

COAL, the fuel of the future in this as in other countries, is found cropping out in seams from two to twelve

feet in on nearly all streams. And this, coupled with the fact that coal in car lots shipped from the big mines can be obtained at railway stations, insures settlers a good supply of cheap fuel.

THE SOIL is rich loam, with a clay subsoil that will grow anything suitable to the climate.

THE GRASS IS LUXURIANT up to the crown of the highest foothills, and during the bright autumn weather it gradually cures, and furnishes splendid feed during the winter. It is practically well cured hay standing up on end.

HORSES.

There is a splendid opening in the Foot Hill Valleys for people who understand the raising of horses. There is no country in the world better adapted for the purpose. The climate, water and grass are most suitable for this branch of farming. They can feed out all the year round and mature wonderfully.

What is wanted and what will sell readily are Clyde crosses and other heavy horses, broken as colts and perfectly gentle.

CATTLE.

There is already a large number of magnificent cattle of all grades in Western Canada, and the intending settler can obtain all he requires from among the large herds which are now running on the ranges, and which require little or no care during the winter.

Farmers cannot do better than raise good beef cattle. The export of beef cattle has attained wonderful proportions during the past five years.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF PURE BRED STOCK IMPORTATION.

Owing to the comparatively recent settlement of Western Canada, especially the Northwest Territories, it is not to be expected that establishments for the rearing of pure bred stock could yet be numerous enough to meet the growing demands of the country for that class of stock. There are now a large number of pure bred animals raised in the west, but in order to facilitate the importation of the best blood of the continent of America, the Territorial Government has decided to grant, under certain regulations, a bonus of about \$10 on every head of pure bred cattle brought into the Northwest Territories from the breeding farms of the Province of Ontario. And in order to encourage the importation of pure bred sires the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the season 1899-1900 have granted free transportation from that Province for eight car loads of bulls to be purchased under the supervision of the Territorial Government.

SHEEP.

For sheep, there are thousands of acres of rich grass lands, well watered, and adapted in every way for first-class mutton and fine wool, where cold rains and dust storms, so injurious to the fleece, are almost unknown. The clear, dry, bracing air of the country suits sheep, which suffer from little or no disease. Sheep mature early owing to the fine quality of the grass. To winter them safely, good, warm, roomy sheds, plenty of hay (10

tons to the 100 head), and attention is all that is wanted. The popular breeds are Shrops and Downs, and in most cases they are crossed with Merinoes.

HOGS.

It has been recognized that the raising of hogs has not received sufficient attention in the past, and action is now being taken by the Government of the Northwest Territories with a view of placing thorough bred stock within the reach of all settlers. Hogs do well and pay well in this country. Settlers who are patrons of any creamery can always rear pigs and find an active demand for them, and a good market is always attainable to those who have a surplus of coarse or inferior grains which can best be utilized in developing pigs to proper weight.

POULTRY.

A profitable branch of farming in the Canadian West is the production of eggs, especially if these can be obtained during the winter months, when prices range from 30 to 40 cents a dozen. There is also a fair demand for fowls for shipment. This climate cannot be equalled for the rearing of turkeys, the dryness and altitude being especially favorable for this profitable bird. Geese, which are exceedingly hardy and easy to rear, grow to a large size on the rich pasture without very much care or extra feeding.

NO CATTLE QUARANTINE.

The regulations regarding the quarantine of settlers' cattle for ninety days before entering Canada have been cancelled, and no delay whatever is now experienced at the boundary line beyond that ordinarily required for inspection.

SCHOOLS.

In the Territories the management of the school system which consists of public and separate schools, is vested in a Council of Public Instruction. Schools are maintained by Legislative grants and by local taxation.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

Any district, not exceeding 25 square miles, (5 miles in length and breadth) which contain four (4) resident ratepayers and 12 children between the ages of 5 and 16 years, can, by a vote of the majority, be formed into a school district: the government contributing to the support of the school.

TAXES.

Outside of the towns and a few rural municipalities there are no taxes except a small school tax (where a school district has been formed) and in some places a small tax as a contribution to local road improvements, labor on the roads being accepted in payment of the latter.

FUEL FOR SETTLERS.

Any homesteader having no timber on his homestead may, on application to the local Agent of Dominion Lands, get a permit to cut what he requires for building timber, fencing and fuel for use on his homestead.

EMPLOYMENT.

In Manitoba and some parts of the Northwest Territories, at certain seasons, farmers are on the look-out for able men and pay good wages, generally averaging \$16 to \$20 per month and board, and during harvesting as high as from \$25 to \$40 per month and board is paid. The girls of a family usually find employment in Winnipeg and other towns, in domestic service, in hotels, shops, factories and establishments employing female labor. Good wages are paid to capable girls and little time is lost in getting a situation.

A Free Labour Bureau is also in operation at the Dominion Immigration Office at Winnipeg. This and all other Immigration Offices situated in the Northwest Territories will see that applicants for work are suitably placed.

SUCCESSFUL SETTLEMENT

Is the Best Advertisement a New Country Can Have.

We ask every settler into whose hands this circular falls to send one to a friend. More attention will be paid to one circular enclosed in a letter from a friend than to one thousand sent out by an advertising agency.

By helping our friends to a home we help ourselves to the social intercourse and comforts of compact settlement.

Free Press 17 September, 1902.

Prof D. A. Kent, of the State Agricultural College, at Ames, Iowa, who has been investigating the agricultural resources and possibilities of the Canadian West, has returned from a trip over the M & N W. lines, and in an interview with a representative of the Free Press this eminent agriculturist said:

"I am completely surprised at the lands and crops of the Northwest Territories. I had read the advertising literature of the Dominion Government and had supposed that like most advertising matter, the picture was overdrawn; but I am free to confess that the most radical statements in the advertisements fail to portray the real facts. The wheat fields that I have seen present one vast unbroken landscape of wheat shocks extending beyond the range of vision in every direction, and continuing for miles upon miles on either side of the railroad tracks. Within the past week I have seen thousands of acres bearing shocks of wheat worth more than the present selling prices of the lands on which they stand. There is no section of country in North America containing more available land to the source mill than the northwestern section of Manitoba and the Territories. The fine quality of the crops is very striking. Everything shows perfect maturity. The lustre of the straw, the plumpness of the berry and the luxuriant growth shows that nature has done her perfect work. In the vicinity of Yorkton we saw a small plot of common red clover, growing in a garden. The vigor and brightness of leaf, stem and blossom made this little plot look more like a bed of flowers than a patch of common forage plants.

"The soil seems to be perfectly balanced in the elements of plant food. Hence there is no abnormal development in the structure of the various plants that go to make up the standard crops. The woody matter in the leaf and stem of all the crops is perfectly organized, so that the grain is able to resist the storm, and stand in

the field and wait for the harvester, and then stand in the shock and wait for the thrasher. These points are of vital importance to us in the States. Our crops of small grain, owing to the intense summer heat, and the unbalanced relation of the rare elements of plant nutrition, possesses a brittle straw that goes down flat when our thunder storms burst on the fields, or kink down as soon as ripe, and then spoil in the shock if there is very much rain before stocking or threshing. When we compare the great valley of the Mississippi with the valleys of the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan rivers we must conclude at once that the former is the great cornfield of North America. The small grain crops grow as perfectly in Canada as the corn crop grows in the United States.

"Horace Greely said, in his time, 'Young man go West and grow up with the country.' But having in view the present conditions in the United States we would say, 'Young man, go North and grow up with the country.'

"There is no difference between the people of the United States and those of Canada, when the population of the respective countries is taken as a whole. It does not take prophetic vision to see the day when the Yankee and the Canuck won't care a cent for national colors. The two nations will dwell together as contented and happy as two Christian neighbors at country road crossings. The world will soon need all the United States corn, and all the Canadian wheat at good prices, and these two cereals will make two streams of commerce that will flow to the east as harmonious as the rivers of the continent flow to the sea.

"The Northwest Territories at present are all aglow with their magnificent fields of wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, and even speltz. But somebody should set himself about making a display of the grasses. These great fields of grain will not last for ever if the resources of the soil are not properly husbanded. We believe that blue grass will flourish on the low lands as does the wheat on the up lands, and red clover will come in to recuperate the wheat lands."

WHEN TO ARRIVE.

The best time to arrive in Western Canada for those who have decided where they will locate or for young men expecting employment on a farm is March. The latter will then have opportunities of visiting different sections if they desire before the busy season sets in and the actual settler with a family will be able to get settled before the farm work claims his attention. Those wishing to make a prospecting tour with the idea of becoming settlers should start during the summer or early fall—from the beginning of June to the end of August—when the conditions are most favorable for the selection of land.

STOP-OVER PRIVILEGES.

Intending settlers are given the privilege of stopping over at stations where they wish to inspect land. Application should be made to the conductor before reaching station where stop-over is required.

HARVEST HANDS.

So bountiful are the harvests that every year it is necessary to bring in from Eastern Canada from 15,000 to 20,000 farm laborers to work in the wheat fields. These

earn good wages, and many remain and become actual themselves. Of the 10,000 farm laborers who came up in 1899 no less than 5,000 remained in the country. Cheap rates are offered, and special trains run for their accommodation. Those who go are given certificates and when they have them properly filled out to the effect that the holder has done one month's farm work he is returned to his destination at a low fare. Agents meet each train and laborers are directed to where they can obtain work without delay, and all confusion and congestion in large centres is avoided. The special farm laborers' excursions run about the middle of August, when harvesting operations are commencing.

CLIMATE OF EDMONTON DISTRICT.

The seasons are divided as follows: Snow leaves, plowing begins and river breaks up early in April. Rains begin, crop grows, and trees leaf out in latter end of May. June and July are the months of principal rainfall and growth. Crops begin to ripen in August, but September is the harvest month. Crop growth ceases in September with the early fall frosts, averaging about the 20th. The ground freezes and the river closes early in November. Sleighing generally comes late in December, and continues until late in March. The snow is seldom more than two feet deep, seldom drifted and never crusted.

Temperature.

The following table gives the highest and lowest temperatures at the government meteorological office, Edmonton, for the months and years mentioned. Also the actual average temperature for the month:

YEAR	Highest Temperature	Lowest Temperature	Average Temperature
1899			
January	44.5	-25	9.2
February	53.5	-41.5	2.8
March	39	-21	5.5
April	71	-6	34.8
May	75	10.5	47
June	81	35	57
July	84	32.5	55.1
August	82	32.5	55.7
September	77	32	53.2
October	82	12.3	33.2
November	60	20	39.8
December	53	37	14.4
1900			
January	48	-30	17.1
February	40	-10	5.5
March	55	-20	10.9
April	78	-26	46.4
May	78	32	55.7
June	86	37	59.1
July	82	38	59.1
August	80	33	60.1
September	76	14	48.3
October	68	22	40.4
November	62	-16	21.7
December	44	-9.5	23.1
1901			
January	45	-21	13.0
February	56	-27	14.9
March	50	-11	28.4
April	69	10	39.8
May	87	30	54.8
June	80	31	53.1
July	83	42	60.9
August	85	33	61.4
September	77	26	45.1
October	74	10	47.2
November	59	-3	22.0
December	45	-24	20.5

Rainfall and Wind.

The following table gives the inches of water falling as rain or snow, highest velocity of wind, and general direction of wind for each month mentioned:

YEAR	Precipitation	Highest Velocity of Wind	General Direction of Wind
1898			
December	.28	20.0	NW
1899			
January	1.69	19.0	N
February	.21	16.7	NW
March	.33	14.3	NW
April	1.7	21.3	NW
May	2.28	26.7	NW
June	2.93	18.0	NW
July	6.43	13.0	E
August	6.43	13.0	NW
September	1.4	14.3	NW
October	1.07	17.3	E
November	.59	23.8	NW
December	.75	16.0	W
1900			
January	.78	9.0	NE
February	2.18	15.0	W
March	1.93	12.0	E
April	2.60	21.0	SE
May	2.71	14.0	SE
June	8.77	12.0	W
July	3.91	12.3	W
August	4.18	14.0	W
September	3.16	20.3	W
October	1.16	17.0	SE
November	.13	14.0	NW
December	1.25	12.3	NW
1901			
January	.46	13.7	NW
February	1.5	13.3	N
March	.30	28.7	NW
April	1.11	10.3	N
May	2.02	12.7	W
June	3.00	13.0	W
July	11.10	12.0	W
August	.72	9.3	W
September	4.23	17.3	N
October	.47	15.0	NW
November	.11	22.0	SE
December	.1	20.0	W

Information and Advice

Information and advice can be freely obtained from the following:—

JAS. A. SMART,
Deputy Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada.
FRANK PEDLEY,
Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.
J. OBED SMITH,
Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

UNITED STATES AGENTS.

M. V. MCINNES, Avenue Theatre Block, Detroit, Mich.
JAMES GRIEVE, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.
J. M. McLACHLAN, P.O. Box 189, Wausau, Wis.
H. M. WILLIAMS, Room 15 Law Building, Toledo, Ohio.
J. S. CRAWFORD, 214 W. Ninth St., Kansas City, Missouri.
T. O. CURRIE, Room 12B, Callahan Building, Milwaukee, Wis.
C. J. BROUGHTON, 927. Monadnock Building, Chicago, Illinois.
W. V. BENNETT, 801 New York Life Building, Omaha, Nebraska.
W. H. ROGERS, Box 116, Watertown, South Dakota.
J. H. M. PARKER, 530 Chamber of Commerce, Duluth, Minnesota.
CHAS. PILLING, Grand Forks, North Dakota.
E. T. HOLMES, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.
C. A. LAURIER, Marquette, Michigan.
C. O. SWANSON, Scandinavian Immigration Agent, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada.
R. A. BURRISS, Port Arthur, Ontario, Canada.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RT. HON. LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL,
High Commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria St., London S. W., England.
W. T. R. PRESTON, care The High Commissioner for Canada.
CANADIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICE, 15 Water St., Liverpool, England.
H. M. MURRAY, 52 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow, Scotland.
W. L. GRIFFITH, Western Mail Building, Cardiff, Wales.
C. R. DEVLIN, 14 Westmorland St., Dublin, Ireland.
EDWARD O'KELLY, Harbour Board Building, London-derry, Ireland.
JOHN WEBSTER, 30 Upper Leeson St., Dublin, Ireland.
THOS. DUNCAN, Carnoustie, Forfarshire, Scotland.

LOCAL AGENCIES.

Hereunder is a list of the different local agencies, with the names of the places at which the land offices are situated, and the name of the agent at each place:

Battleford—R. F. Chisholm, Battleford, Saskatchewan.
Calgary—J. R. Sutherland, Calgary, Alberta.
Alameda—R. C. Kisbey, Alameda, Assinibola.
Edmonton—A. G. Harrison, Edmonton, Alberta.
Kamloops—James Bannerman, Kamloops, B.C.

LOCAL AGENCIES—Continued.

Dauphin—F. K. Herchmer, Dauphin, Man.
Lethbridge—A. J. Fraser, Lethbridge, Alberta.
Minnedosa—John Flesher, Minnedosa, Man.
New Westminster—John McKenzie, New Westminster,
B. C.
Prince Albert—J. W. Hannen, Prince Albert, Sask.
Regina—D. S. McCannel, Regina, Assinibola.
Red Deer—W. H. Cottingham, Red Deer, Alberta.
Brandon—L. J. Clement, Brandon, Man.
Swift Current—Business transacted at Regina, Assinibola.
Yorkton—John McTaggart, Yorkton, Assinibola.
Winnipeg—E. F. Stephenson, Winnipeg, Man.
Medicine Hat—L. B. Cochrane, Medicine Hat, Assinibola.

THE FOLLOWING IS A PLAN OF A TOWNSHIP.

Each square contains 640 acres; each quarter section contains 160 acres.

A section contains 640 acres, and forms one mile square. Government Lands open for homestead (that is for free settlement).—Section Nos. 2, 4, 6, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36.

Canadian Pacific Railway Lands for sale—Section Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35.

Section Nos. 1, 9, 13, 21, 25, 33, along the main line, Winnipeg, to Moose Jaw, can be purchased from Canada Northwest Land Company.

School Sections—Sections Nos. 11 and 29 are reserved by Government for school purposes.

Hudson's Bay Company's Lands for sale—Sections Nos. 8 and 26.

Any even-numbered section of Dominion lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, excepting 8 and 26, which has not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes, may be homesteaded upon by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years of age, to the extent of one quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

ENTRY.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land to be taken is situate, or if the homesteader desires, he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, or the local agent for the district in which the land is situate, receive authority for some one to make entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for an ordinary homestead entry.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

Under the present law homestead duties must be performed in one of the following ways, namely:—

(1) By at least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

(2) If the father (or the mother, if the father is deceased) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of the law as to residence prior to obtaining patent

may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler, has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements of the law as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

Should be made at the end of three years, before the Local Agent, Sub-Agent, or the Homestead Inspector. Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of his intention to do so.

INFORMATION.

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at the immigration office in Winnipeg, or at any Dominion lands office in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them; and full information respecting the land, timber, coal, and mineral laws, as well as respecting Dominion lands in the railway belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa; the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or to any of the Dominion lands agents in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories.

JAMES A. SMART,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—In addition to free grant lands, to which the regulations above stated refer, thousands of acres of most desirable lands are available for lease or purchase from railroad and other corporations and private firms in Western Canada.

CUSTOMS—FREE ENTRIES.

The following is an extract from the customs tariff of Canada, specifying the articles that can be so entered:

Settlers' Effects, viz.: Wearing apparel, household furniture, books, implements and tools of trade, occupation, or employment; guns, musical instruments; domestic sewing machines, typewriters, live stock, bicycles, carts and other vehicles, and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada; not to include machinery or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment or for sale; also books, pictures, family plate or furniture, personal effects, and heirlooms left by bequest; provided, that any dutiable articles entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months' actual use in Canada; provided also, that under regulations made by the Comptroller of Customs, live stock, when imported into Manitoba or the Northwest Territories by intending settler, shall be free until otherwise ordered by the Governor-in-Council.

Settlers arriving from the United States are allowed to enter duty free stock in the following proportions: One animal of meat stock or horses for each ten acres of land

purchased or otherwise secured under homestead entry, up to 160 acres, and one sheep for each acre so secured. Customs duties paid on animals brought in excess of this proportion will be refunded for the number applicable to an additional holding of 160 acres, when taken up.

The settler will be required to fill up a form (which will be supplied him by the customs officer on application) giving description, value, etc., of the goods and articles he wishes to be allowed to bring in free of duty. He will also be required to take the following oath:

I,, do hereby solemnly make oath and say, that all the goods and articles hereinafore mentioned are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, entitled to free entry as settlers' effects, under the tariff of duties of customs now in force, and all of them have been owned and in actual use by myself for at least six months, before removal to Canada; and that none of the goods or articles shown in this entry have been imported as merchandise or for any use in manufacturing establishment, or for sale, and that I intend becoming a permanent settler within the Dominion of Canada.

Sworn before me at.....day
of.....190.....

The following oath shall be made by intending settlers when importing live stock into Manitoba or the Northwest Territories free of duty:

I,, do solemnly swear that I am now moving into Manitoba (or the Northwest Territories) with the intention of becoming a settler therein, and that the live stock enumerated and described in the entry hereunto attached is intended for my own use on the farm which I am about to occupy (or cultivate), and not for sale or speculative purposes, nor for the use of any other person or persons whomsoever.

QUARANTINE OF SETTLERS' CATTLE.

Settlers' cattle, when accompanied by certificates of health, to be admitted without detention; when not so accompanied, they must be inspected. Inspectors may subject any cattle showing symptoms of tuberculosis to the tuberculin test before allowing them to enter. Any cattle found tuberculous to be returned to the United States or killed without indemnity. Sheep, for breeding and feeding purposes, may be admitted, subject to inspection at port of entry, and must be accompanied by a certificate, signed by a government inspector, that sheep scab has not existed in the district in which they have been fed for six months preceding the date of importation. If disease is discovered to exist in them, they may be returned or slaughtered. Swine may be admitted, when forming part of settlers' effects, when accompanied by a certificate that swine plague or hog cholera has not existed in the district whence they came for six months preceding the date of shipment; when not accompanied by such certificate, they must be subject to inspection at port of entry. If found diseased, to be slaughtered, without compensation.

FREIGHT REGULATIONS.

A.—Carload of settlers' effects, within the meaning of this tariff, may be made up of the following described

property for the benefit of actual settlers, viz.: Live stock, any number up to but not exceeding ten (10) head, all told, viz., horses, mules, cattle, calves, sheep, hogs; household goods and personal property (second-hand); wagons or other vehicles, for personal use (second-hand); farm machinery, implements, and tools (all second-hand); lumber and shingles, which must not exceed 2,500 feet in all, or the equivalent thereof; or in lieu of, not in addition to, the lumber and shingles, a portable house may be shipped; seed grain; small quantity of trees or shrubbery; small lot poultry or pet animals; and sufficient feed for the live stock while on the journey.

B.—Less than carloads will be understood to mean only household goods (second-hand); wagons or other vehicles, for personal use (second-hand); and second-hand farm machinery, implements, and tools. Less than carload lots should be plainly addressed.

C.—Merchandise, such as groceries, provisions, hardware, etc., also implements, machinery, vehicles, etc., if new, will not be regarded as settlers' effects, and if shipped will be charged the company's regular classified tariff rates.

D.—Should the allotted number of live stock be exceeded, the additional animals will be taken at the ordinary classified rates, over and above the carload rates for the settlers' effects, but the total charge for any one such car will not exceed the regular rate for a straight carload of live stock. (These ordinary tariff rates will be furnished by station agents on application.)

E.—Passes—One man will be passed free in charge of live stock, when forming parts of carloads, to feed, water, and care for them in transit. Agents will use the usual form of live-stock contract.

F.—Top Loads—Settlers are not permitted, under any circumstances, to load any article on the top of box or stock cars; such manner of loading is dangerous, and is absolutely forbidden.

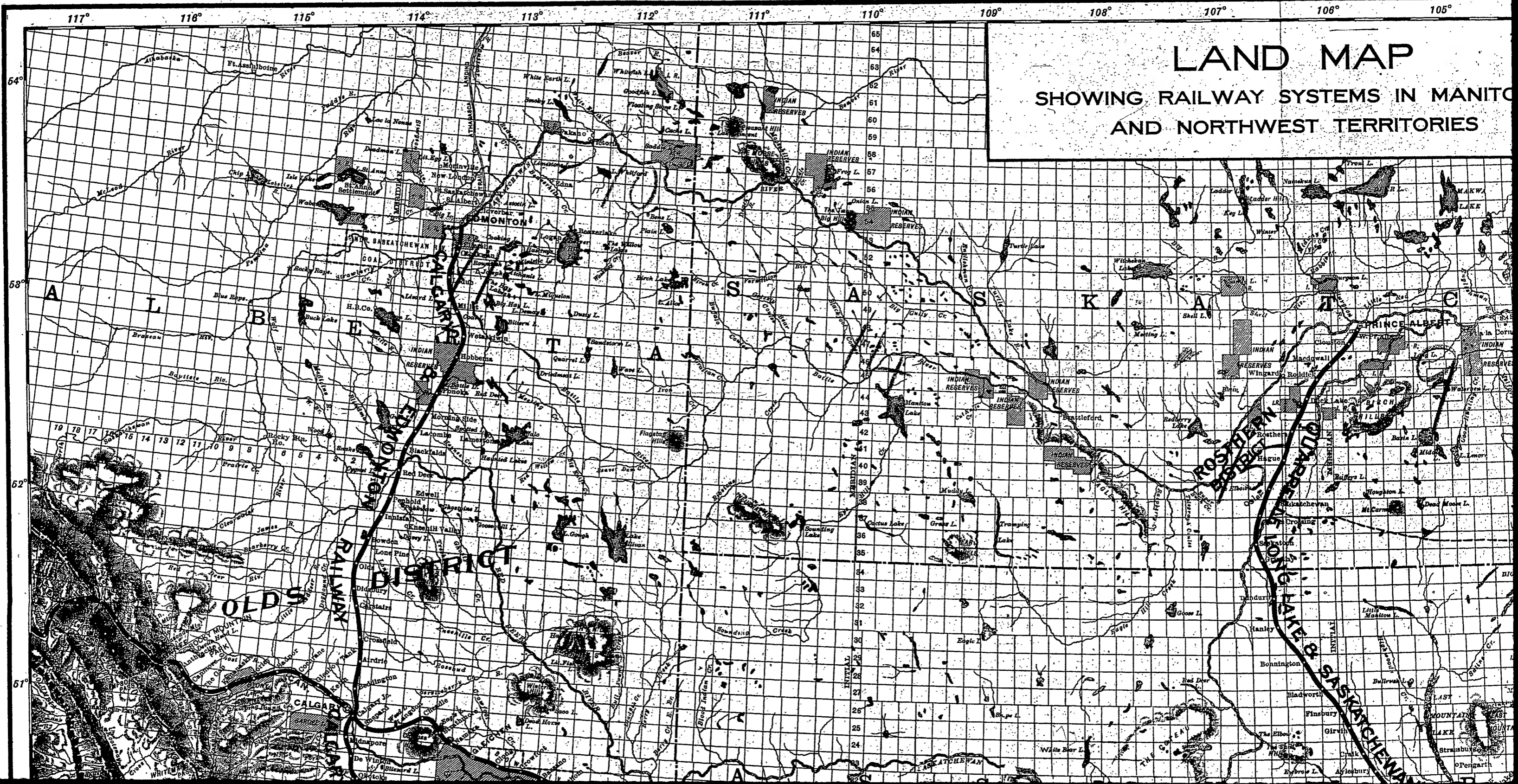
G.—Carloads will not be stopped at any point short of destination for the purpose of unloading part. The entire carload must go through to the station to which originally consigned.

H.—Carload Rates—The rates shown in the column headed "Carloads" apply on any shipment occupying a car, and weighing 24,000 pounds (12 tons) or less. If the carloads weigh over 24,000 pounds, the additional weight will be charged for at proportionate rates. (Example: \$205 "per car" is equivalent to 35½ cents per hundred pounds, at which rate the additional weight would be charged.)



Map of Northwest Canada, showing Lands for H

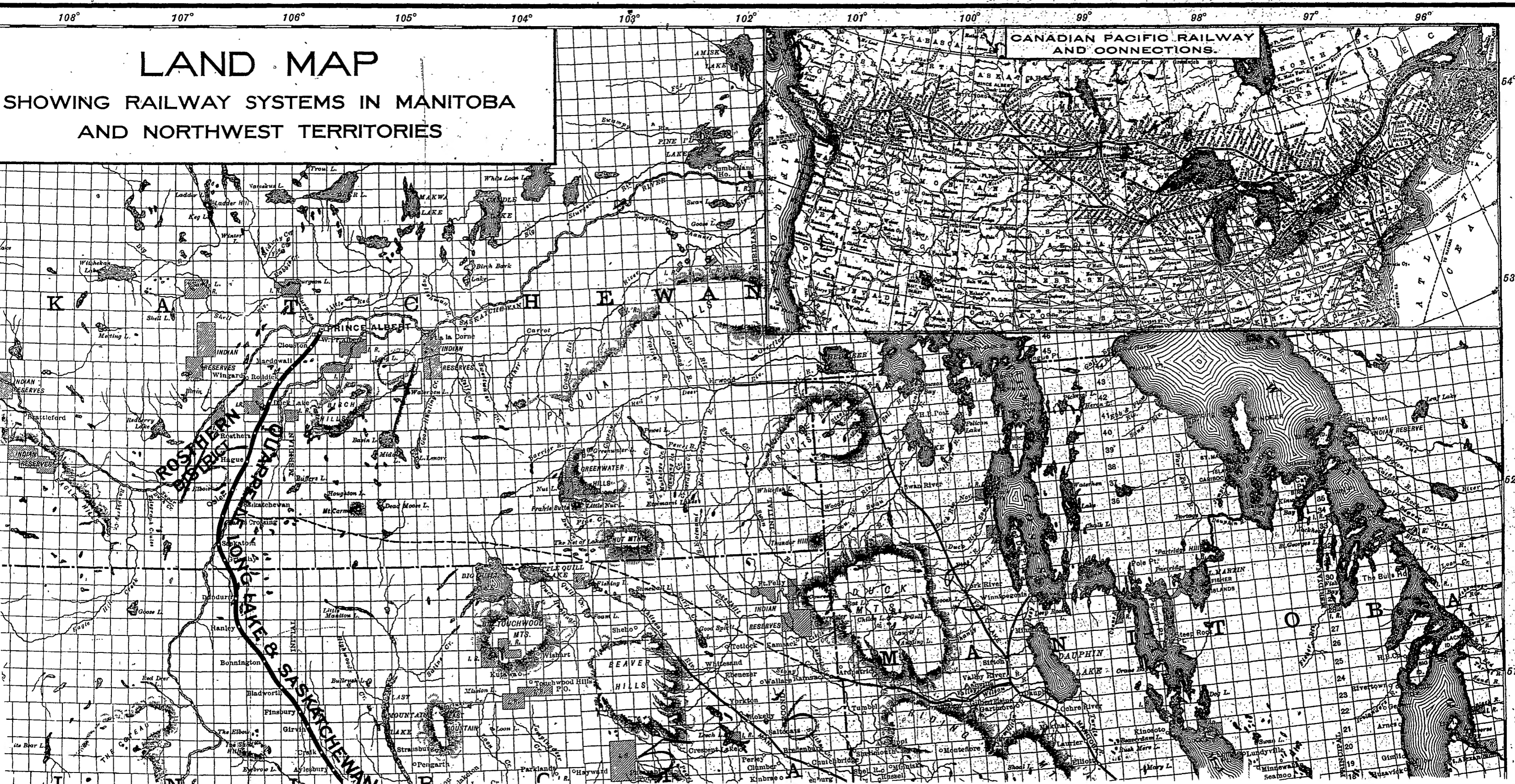
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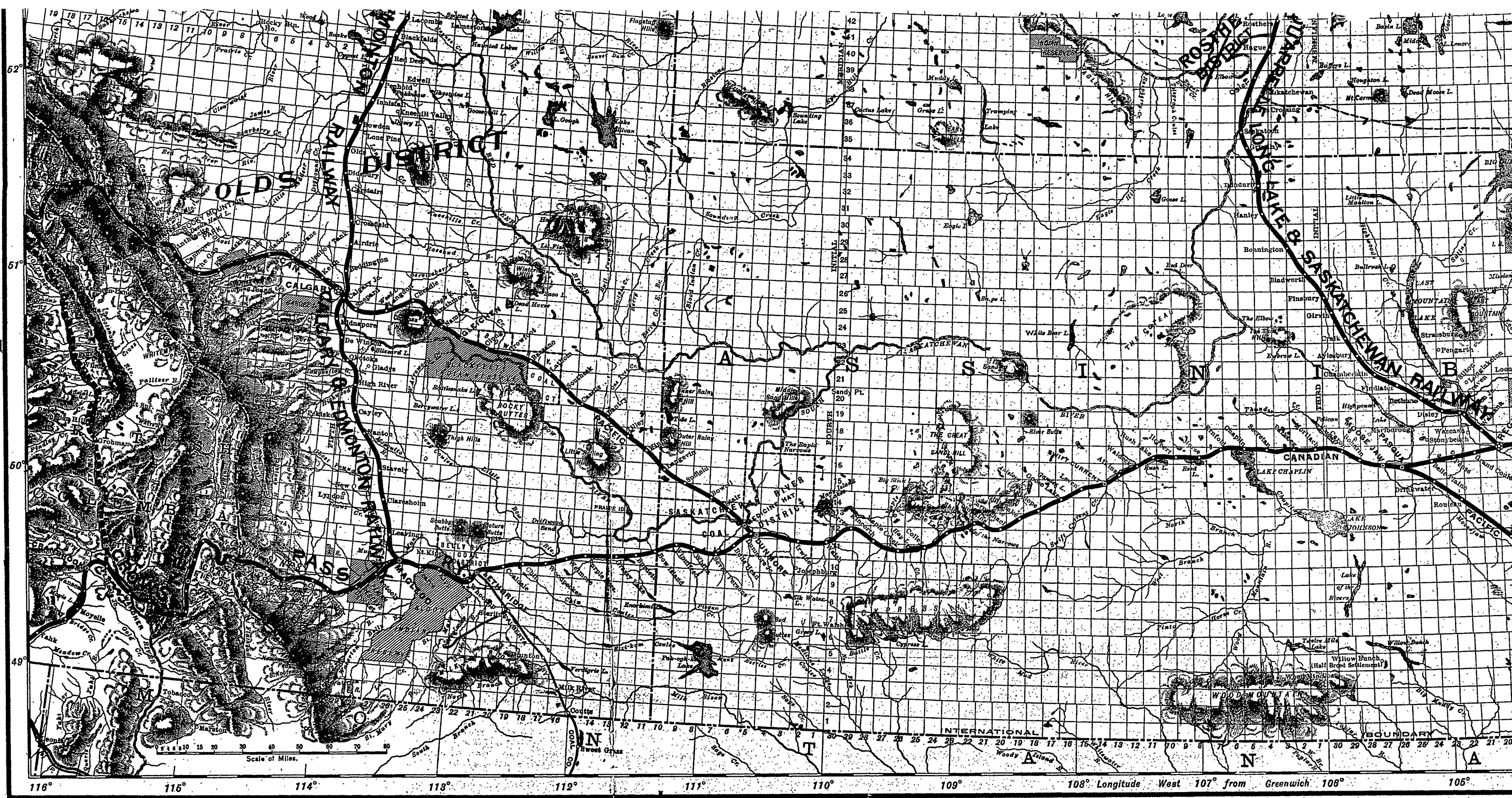


Swing Lands for Homesteading and Railway Lines

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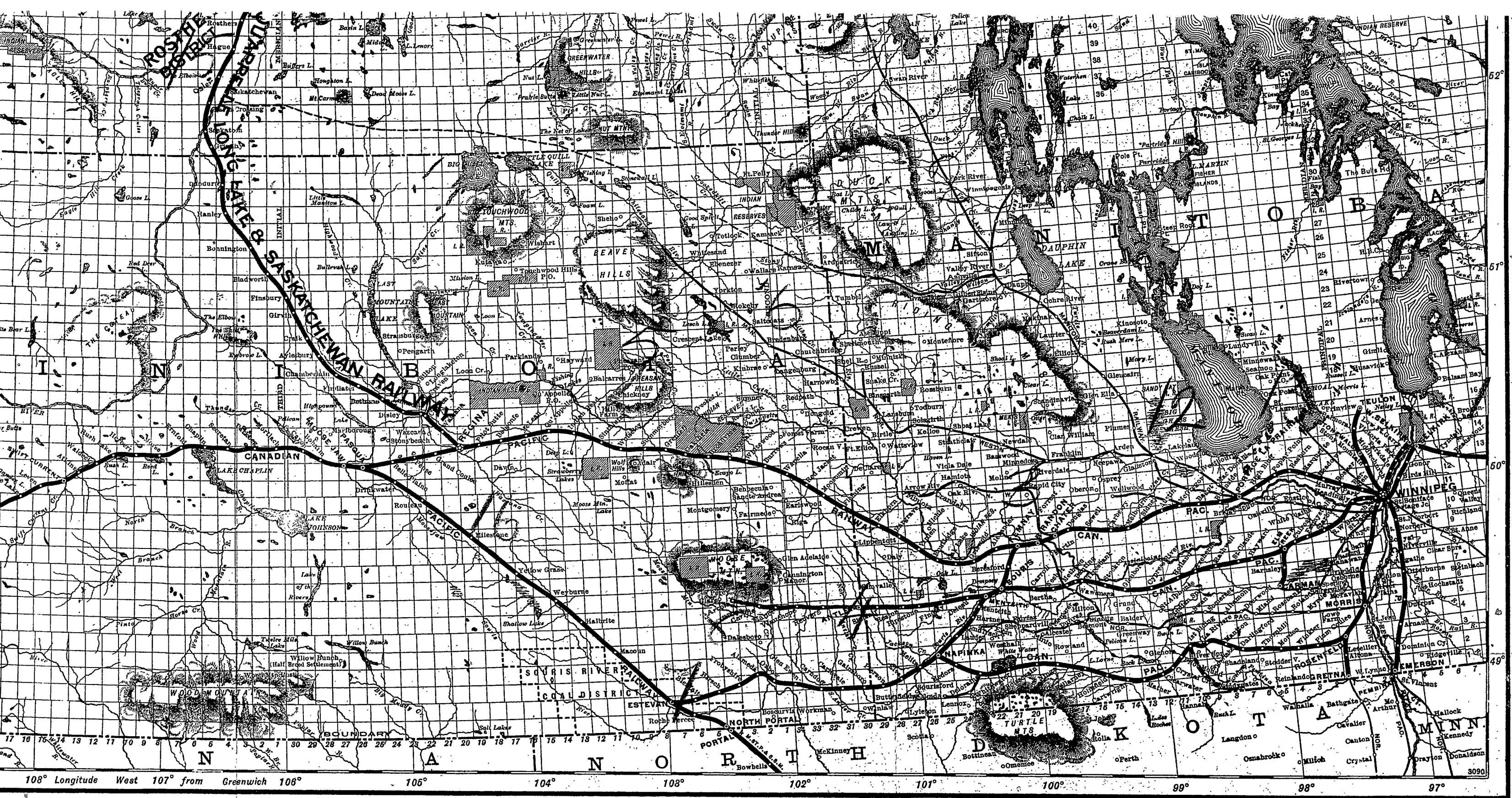
Manitoba



Alberta



Assiniboia



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